(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1437.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By publishing the following extract of a letter from a friend, you will oblige your humble servant,

CLERICUS PHILOGERALETHOBOLUS.

St. Mary's.

WHEN I read the paper signed Antilon, my sallies of triumphant joy were checked by the reflection that, it might be my fate to survive, in this government, a man who, upon every trial, convinces me that the rectitude of the measures he may reasonably be supposed to be consulted upon, is sufficient to protect him from the most rancorous malice of his enemies; notwithstanding it proceeds in part from those in whom the people have unfortunately placed an unlimited confidence. It is shameful however to hear some complaining, that he abounds too much in personal invective. Such is the attachment to party, such the blindness of folly, that they will not see from whence the abuse unprovoked first took its rise. Unaccountable! But the same ideas were adopted with respect to the proceedings of the conference last session; but the people will not read, and therefore cannot judge for themselves. Whilst the *uncomb'd puritan*, whose spirit like a corrosive acid hath said waste all the fine fibres that vibrate at the impulse of another's good, whose momentary smiles are ever the certain harbingers of mischief, and who never forgave a kindness, is distilling his poison in secret, whilst POPERY, ambition, avarice, and deadly private hate are venting the most malignant calumnies, credit seems to be but sparingly allowed, for the lenity Antilon discovers in his application of the law regulating the fees of officers, and practices of attornies. Which law, if considered in its full extent, operates forcibly against them on the present occasion. But I rejoiced at the liberality of the sentiment, till the first Citizen appeared. I looked on and laughed. But when I saw the man, from whom this country hath reaped such solid advantages, and such peculiar honour, the man who but a few years ago, in the hour of our distress, stood forth in vindication of our then doubted rights, to whom the whole continent hath paid its tribute of gratitude, and to whom even the illustrious Pitt was wholly indebted for his famous enthusiastick speech in support of America, held up as an object of lawless fury, and that too *principally by one*, who doth not enjoy the privilege of offering his puny voice at an election, I cannot describe what I felt. Is it possible that the admiration of the author of the Considerations, affected in one place by this patriotic nursling of St. Omer's could escape you,

Cum dira libido
Moverit ingenium FERVENTI TINCTA VENENO?

Doth not the haggard image of Jacques Clement, professing a zeal for the service of Henry 3d of France, at the very moment he was summoning all the powers of his soul and body, to plunge the knife into his bowels, rush upon your thought? That Jacobin monk, you know, was an engine of the Jesuits, and when we were last together, we went through the Latin sermon of Pope Sixtus the 5th, wherein it was proved *clearly* to the apprehension of a *full consistory*, that the *murderer's* hand was *Heaven-directed*. It is quite consistent too, as you observe, for the confederacy to maintain a *chaplain* of this same *holy order of Jesus*, as well for the good of their country, as their own ghostly consolation. He may pour the healing medicine of absolution into their distracted souls, after the tumult of their consults. He may furnish them with many important hints, towards the furtherance of their grand work, of rooting out the *protestant establishment* of this priest-ridden province. But let these new profelytes look to it; let them bend earnestly to the business, else the dagger or the poisoned wafer may chance to quiet the suspicions of a falling off: you recollect that the Emperor Henry 7th fell by the hands of *a popish priest* who mixed poison with the *sacrament*. And on this day, the POPE himself never receives the eucharist until the minister who officiates at the altar has tasted it. Indeed it is matter of wonder to me, that these matterly and *catholic* methods should not always be preferred, not only to the innocuous *anathema*, but to the coarser ones of *blackening a man's morals*, or BURNING HIS DWELLING over his head, that is suspected of meditating apostasy. And if any dangerous genius should be at work, to counteract the machinations of the papist junto, they cannot be at a loss for implements of destruction. The indefatigable *industry* and *influence* of the holy fathers with the slaves of those families, as well *protestant* as *popish*, to which their cures are contiguous, is well known. A knife or a potion of *soon-speeding geer*, with a piece of the *true cross* by way of charm, might be disposed of to advantage in such hands. No doubt sufficient care would be taken, to compose the draught of such sovereign ingredients, as hastily to disperse itself through all the veins, and effectually prevent *squeaking* or tale-telling; and when the business of this heaven-appointed ministry should be concluded, the popish bishop of Quebec (though it is to be wished that that papal hierarchy were more centric than it is) might display the finger of St. Peter in the success of the undertaking, and enrol the saint in the consecrated rubric. The absolving power of this good bishop of Quebec might have a still further desirable operation, if it be true as hath been suggested, that certain OPINIONS which the protestant clergy have received and probably paid for, have been highly instrumental to their vigorous prosecution of a claim, which, to make bold with the sublime oxymoran or hibernicism of the Independent Whig opinionists, hath blown up a storm, that the good people of this province *like struggling waves are contending against*. Virgil I remember, who was a grave man though a poet, hath delivered double dealers in the law to the same punishments beyond the grave, as awaits those, who have beaten their own parents, or hated their own brothers.

Hic quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens. Et fraus innexa clienti.

It is perfectly reconcileable that the Independent Whigs are determined to admit no female to participate in their mysteries. The garrulity or contrition of a Fulvia might rob them ALL of the golden harvest of their toil. You must remember that it was a lady of that name who betrayed the Roman conspirators to Cicero, and if I RECOGNIZE aright Pausanias gives us another similar instance of the peril of such a connexion. Were I ever to draw my gray-goose quill for the edification of my countrymen; I should take the liberty to ask this *genuine son of Loyola* whether he hath not heard, that if a protestant subject in France, either before the edict of Nantz was registered, or after it was revoked, had been caught projecting innovations, or conspiring against the civil or religious ordinances of the state, no plea of mental or corporal imbecility would have protected his fortunes from confiscation, and his person from the bastile, the gallies, the gibbet, or the wheel? Would not the jesuits, those ministers of empoisonment and murder, have demanded him as a victim of their most luxurious vengeance? You cannot forget the words of de Thou relative to the infernal barbarity of the thrice holy fathers, upwards of two centuries ago, towards the devoted protestant Rochellers. Fide iis datâ neminem obligari, rem piam et salutarem esse in impuros homines violentas manus injicere, christianos omnes adversus eam pestem armari debere. What think you of the decisions of the renowned casuist P. l'Amy and Caramovel dans sa theologie fundamentale on the question that was mooted in their time, Whether a jesuit might not kill a janseniſt, wherever he found him? You have the books, and it is worth recurring to them. P. l'Amy; dis. 36. N. 118. Cara. p. 543. as it is more than probable, that, when things are ripe, a thesis to the following effect will be propounded: "It is the bounden duty of a jesuit, a disciple of the holy order, or an Independent Whig, provided they hazard not their own invaluable persons, to destroy a protestant clergyman, or any member of a certain pestilent family, by means either secret or open. *Pour defendre non seulment leur vie, mais aussi leur bien, ou celui de leur* COMMUNAUTE." The signature of the Independent Whigs, so peculiarly happy, as it is adopted by men who are for maintaining a doctrine THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG, that goes to the very *heart of liberty*, induced me to take up a volume of the real Independent Whig, written by the celebrated Gordon. In which, among many other notable reflections, I find the following effusion of a thoroughly exasperated heart: "The popish nursery of drones, enthusiasts, impostors, *particularly the jesuits*, who are the blackest incendiaries and immoralists of all, ramble in clusters about all the corners of the earth on the same errand, and stick at no means, nor frauds, to cheat men of common sense, charity, and humanity, to make way for popery, which is a complication of all the absurdities, rogueries, and errors, that ever appeared among men, or that the craft, folly, and malice of men is capable of." Vol. III. p. 51. The critical, historical, constitutional Independent Whig have, methinks, in one instance, exemplified, with a vengeance, the solidity of the old maxim, Quem Jupiter vult perdere dementat prius. For let us assume, for argument sake, what is roundly pronounced by the Independent Whigs in their answer to the queries, namely; that the project of a bishop was a *scheme of sedition*, that was not only to ravish a man's shirt, breeches and tobacco box from him, but was to expose the naked dog to the thorns of a jail (though by the bye I conceive that a little clean straw even in a jail, would be rather comfortable than thorny, to a shirtless shivering corpse). To the address upon this infernal innovation, spirited answer was, by their own acknowledgment, returned. Which blasted it in its bud. But in order to lisk the hands of the supreme magistrate, the little God below, with more than canine baseness this spirited answer, forsooth, we are given to understand by the Independent Whigs, flowed entirely from his own manly unassisted judgment. An Romule Cres? Though common sense and common candor could teach us, that the influence of the pestilent minter, who is grown to this enormous height of power, this præumbrana fastigium, who together with his family is destined by the jesuit and his junto, to make a libation of his blood to his insulted country, would infallibly interfere and with effect too in a deliberation of so ponderous a nature. When a confederacy of men with weak heads and invenomed hearts, is cemented together by the sacred purposes of glutting the most hellish private malice, and establishing their own reputations and fortunes on the ruins of some illustrious character; it requires the pencil of a master to express the confidence of hope, that such a colluvies is capable of breeding. The following lines of Horace, when applied to each member of such a groupe, comes up precisely to the life.

Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum quidlibet impotens
Sperare, fortunâque dulci
Ebrius.

There is but one example in history, that occurs to me at present, of success crowning an attempt in any sort similar to this before us. De Wit, the learned, the eloquent, the saviour of his country, was tortured on the evidence of a BARBER, and expired on the rack repeating the justum & tenacem of Horace. His countrymen, when their frenzy had worked itself off, imprecated the vengeance of Heaven on their own heads, and the heads of the faction that had stimulated them to the murder. Statues were erected to his honour at the publick expence, and his memory is embalmed to posterity.

I should be glad to be informed in your next, to what the quotation from Junius alludes, as I no where find hints dropt of any appeal to cold iron. The phantasma of the air-drawn dagger, I know, is very apt to haunt the imagination of the coward, and the caitif, who hath within him some *undivulged crime*; but men even of known stout hearts and clear consciences should be cautious of wantoning upon subjects which may beget ugly suspicions to their prejudice. I am not led, you know, either by my profession or principles, to approve the duello; and it appears to me, that in some cases even discretion should restrain a man from this experiment. The character of a man of true spirit is of all things in nature the most delicate. It behoves him who aspires to it, to beware of giving the fair invitation of honour to *some wretch* whose breast, it is notorious to the world, hath never felt the generous glow of an open and manly resentment. Else not only the brave and wise, but even those who are informed by a spirit congenial to his own, will pierce into that secret recess, where the IMPOSTOR's heart lies palpitating with the pangs of fear. Rashly to venture on this artifice is to be *self-trepanned*. But this Junius is a prodigious favourite. You told me, I think, that one of the Independent Whig opinionists, upon an occasion, offered to cite a case from him in opposition to Lord *Mansfield*. The fame of whom you related another story, which, with all my stock of faith, I cannot credit; to wit: that he, in the same place, the supreme court of justice, betrayed such gross ignorance of common English, as to be gravelled with the word malt-kiln; and pronounced it some Scotch law term introduced by Lord Mansfield. The temerity of the assertion, that *the issuing of a proclamation* brought King Charles to the block, is calculated with curious felicity, to excite a passion so far removed from the gravity of indignation, that transgresses even the extremest line of contempt. *The recorded sense of the British legislature, the historian's, and the lawyer's page*, uniformly instruct us, that this singular catastrophe closed the last scene of a life marked with a *series* of tyrannies, and that the disastrous influence of a *popish queen*, who was herself a machine in the hands of *jesuits*, fatally guided the oppressor to the commission of those enormities, which engendered such unnatural convulsions, and deluged the realm with blood. His eldest son, afterwards Charles the second, fled before the face of his victorious enemies, and sheltering himself in the bosom of FRANCE, there imbibed those domineering ideas of kingly power, which directed him in action, and for which he would have died by the axe of the executioner, if the nation had not been sunk under a weariness of carnage.

The duke of York, crown'd James the 2d, laid, during his residence in France, the foundation of his expulsion from his throne. The jesuits had put the cup of popery to his lips, which he drank to the dregs. He became a furious bigot. A slave of superstition himself, he cared *not long* to disguise his resolution to enslave a free people, and rule them with a rod of iron. But their wounds made by the civil sword were now healed, they rose with accumulated vigour from their pause; and the *royal jesuit* was covered with the foulest disgrace that is recorded in the annals of mankind. The deformitas Galbæ exitûs is unspeakably degraded by a comparison. The ignominy of this *tyrant inquisitor* is forcibly touched in the Italian letter of lamentation sent by FATHER CON to the provincial at Rome. Una cosa non piu vista, ni udita, ni mentionata nell' historia, un re pacifico possessore del suo regno con una armata di trenta mila combatenti huomini, e qua ranta vascelli di guerra uscir del suo regno

ſenza tirar un colpo di piſtola. The *Whigs* tied the handiet round the temples of the PROTESTANT WILLIAM, and he well knew that, if he ever dared to flatter himſelf into the ſilly and deſtructive maxim, *the King can do* NO *wrong*, the ſame fingers were ready to untie the knot. Hamden, the valiant patriotic Hamden, on the principle *that the King* CAN *do wrong*, fought the tyrant's life in the thickeſt of the battle. *Sed Diis aliter viſum eſt. That the King* CAN *do wrong* is the voice of *Locke*, it is the voice of wiſdom, and every WHIG will ſeal the truth of it with his blood. *That the King can do* NO *wrong* is the voice of folly, it is the voice of a *tory*, a *papiſt*, and a *time ſerver*.

MR. GREEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the incloſed, which I hope will not diſoblige the publick, and will much oblige your humble ſervant.

To the Reverend JONATHAN BOUCHER,

REVEREND SIR,

I WAS not a little pleaſed with your reply to Meſſ. Chaſe and Paca, publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 1430; though ſome things in it were exceptionable, as inaccuracies: viz. After you had repeatedly denied the charge of arrogating to yourſelf the office of a judge, in the part you had taken againſt them; and aſſerted your office to have been that of an accuſer only, and as ſuch having exhibited your charge at the tribunal of the impartial publick, as judges to pronounce on the ſame; and though you ſupported the principal points of charge with conſiderable ſhew of argument (ſome ſay ſophiſtry), you ſhould have left to their deciſion but in your concluſion, notwithſtanding your abjuration, we find you in the chair pronouncing, "upon fulleſt evidence, the accuſed guilty "of the charges." And, what in forenſic dialect, may be ſtiled a "bull," when judgment had ſolemnly paſt againſt the culprits, you left them ſtill upon trial; "acquit yourſelves if you can." Theſe things are not readily excuſed in men who would be ranked among the learned. However, I paſſed them by, and expected to ſee you careſſed by your brethren whoſe labouring cauſe you were attempting to prop.—But (would to God, darkneſs, eternal darkneſs had concealed it) the ſame Gazette, No. 1431. has diſcloſed your name, Sir, to the world, among others of the ſacred character, annexed to a performance that is likely to do as little honour to the Chriſtian name, and principles which you profeſs, as ſervice to the church whoſe intereſt you affect to eſpouſe; I mean the addreſs of the eſtabliſhed clergy to his Excellency the Governor of this province. An addreſs which cannot fail to alarm, and deeply affect every generous mind, that wiſhes well to the freedom of mankind, and the peace of religious ſociety in general.

The great object of the ſcheme, divulged in the addreſs, glares in almoſt every ſentence, viz. The emolument of a particular ſet of men, and thoſe (generally not of the firſt character) at the expence of all, and utter deſtruction of a great body of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this colony. Other objects indeed are held out to the publick, as a diſguiſe, though, to every perſon of common diſcernment, they muſt appear only as mediums to bring into event the darling object.

Every obſtruction to this muſt bow, and tamely take on the burthen, or elſe be broken. DISSENTERS (eſteemed a principal barrier) becauſe they have religion, and firmneſs enough to aſſert and contend for the native unalienable rights of conſcience, and will not believe a man who can profane the name of God in the ſacred deſk, &c. is qualified to take upon him the care of ſouls; muſt be doomed to everlaſting exile from Maryland, loaded with all the terms of reproach and ignominy that malice, exerciſed by courtly prieſts, can invent! Daring vexatious ſectaries, factious ſpirited, &c. This ſeems to favour of accuſing the bretheren, for it has no foundation but in the addreſs. And if to be exiled from Maryland; by a parity of reaſon they may be ſhut out of every climate where prieſtly influence can rack them, and routed from the face of God's earth! This would make way for epiſcopalians to enjoy an eſtabliſhment agreeable to their conſcience. Diſſenters muſt ſuffer all this, not becauſe their morals are more depraved than other mens, or becauſe their principles are antichriſtian and dangerous to the ſouls of men: or becauſe they are in an error in pointing out the way of righteouſneſs to men, or in teaching them the way of ſalvation: but another reaſon, becauſe their increaſe is ſo amazingly rapid (I believe that is to be attributed to the efficacy of the armour of God, unaided by the arm of fleſh). But the execution of this truly Chriſtian ſcheme is to ſubſerve many intereſts, in particular the welfare of the clergy where it originated. And to accompliſh all, nothing can be better thought of, "Than authoriſe epiſcopal vengeance to range un-"fettered over theſe once peaceful realms, which I "pray Heaven to avert;" and I truſt all the people will ſay amen.

That this is the true ſpirit of that addreſs, I ſubmit to the judgment of every candid reader.

Rouſed from my native apathy, into order, at the glare of this vengeful flame, you will excuſe me, Sir, if I tell you, your addreſs is in its whole frame adverſe to the temper of the peaceful Jeſus, whoſe law is love, and whoſe conduct is mercy.

Now, Sir, I muſt bid you adieu for ever, after obſerving, that I am far from claiming a ſufficiency of ſkill to debates ſo deep in policy as civil and religious eſtabliſhments, and I ſhould not now, had not duty loudly called. I could heartily wiſh as a mercy to theſe infant colonies, and to the nation in general, that all the religious differences which have ſo long ſubſiſted and rent the church of the peaceful redeemer, were ever baniſhed from human ſociety, and that all who name the name of Chriſt, would be content to ſerve him agreeable to their own conſciences, and that it might be with one heart, and one mouth, and would ceaſe to oppreſs and rent one another, after the example of the prince of darkneſs.

Wiſhing increaſe of piety and real religion in the church, and every Chriſtian ſociety,

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

PATUXENT.

To the Reverend Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

I ASK pardon for having paſſed over the paragraph you are pleaſed to remind me of; my ſilence was occaſioned by an opinion of its inſignificance; only your ideas of its conſequence make it now any way important. In Mr. Chaſe's and my firſt letter, we told you, "in queſtions of law per-"mit us to deny your abilities: your dependance "muſt neceſſarily be placed upon others, and when "you open upon a legal topic we can only conſider "you as a mere echo;" the event proved the truth of the prediction; your dependance has been neceſſarily placed on another and you have echoed upon us the attorney general's argument. But I afterwards in my Letter of the 23d February let you know, that I was told, "you had ſpoken of "my opinion and the author in the moſt diſreſpect-"ful terms; that you had furniſhed yourſelf with "law books, and had *ſome* legal knowledge; that I "meant to challenge you to a publick diſcuſſion of "the queſtion and give you an opportunity of ex-"hibiting your talents."—I heard, Sir, all that I ſaid I did; though I confeſs, I ſtill entertained the ſame contempt for your pretenſions to *legal* knowledge, that I did, when I joined in the firſt letter to you. I could eaſily foreſee, that however eloquent and learned you were on my opinion at your veſtry meetings, you muſt cut a ridiculous figure on it in the news-papers; and there is nothing more extraordinary in tempting you to write, by taking hold of the handle your vanity might afford me, than there would be in getting an ill bred woman, who was eternally interrupting better hands, to exhibit in a *horrid voice*, or a *gouty* man to *hobble*, who was *rudely* finding fault with thoſe whoſe age, agility, and gracefulneſs, juſtified their pretenſions and rendered their dancing agreeable.

Wilfully to miſunderſtand and miſrepreſent an adverſary, I confeſs are tricks in controverſy, that have been practiſed *time immemorial*, even in the *legal idea* of the expreſſions; but equally *gray-headed* too is the trick in controverſy for an adverſary to complain of being wilfully miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented when catched in an abſurdity or defeated in his argument. You are pleaſed to ſay, you have no where aſſerted *that the aſſigned cauſe of my doubt was a groundleſs inſinuation*. Pray Sir what did I doubt? *The acknowledgement*. And why did I doubt? *Becauſe I did not recollect it*. Have you not in expreſs terms pronounced the aſſigned cauſe (my doubt) a groundleſs inſinuation? Did you not echo back upon me *the acknowledgement if ever made?* preceded by the aſſertion that it was *a groundleſs inſinuation?* But there is no neceſſity to go back to your firſt reply to prove your above allegation an *unſeemly deviation from the fact:* your laſt paper is a glaring proof of it. "What muſt the world think when informed that "you did *certainly know* my aſſertion of the fact "(acknowledgment I preſume) to be true even now "that you again ſay it ſtill wanted confirmation." If as you ſay, *I certainly knew it*, why then my aſſertion to be ſure, that *I did not recollect it*, was *a groundleſs inſinuation*. But Mr. Boucher, permit me to aſk again, By what powers do you dive into my heart and falſify my aſſertions of what paſſes *there?* What a pitiful figure does a man make when hampered in folly's leading ſtrings!

You exhibit, Sir, a ſtriking portrait of a *ſpiritual judge*, when you aſk with ſurprize "What would "you think of a culprit who when arraigned ſhould "content himſelf with coming into court with a de-"claration that he had a paper in his pocket which "would evince his innocence beyond a poſſibility "of doubt?" My good Sir, I ſhould think ſuch a declaration a ſufficient ground for his acquittal: for aſmuch as it amounts to a plea of *not guilty:* for whatever notions a *callous prieſt* may entertain, *humanity* forbids a preſumption of guilt from the *naked act* of arraignment. Upon the caſe ſtated what would be the *verdict* of a *jury?* Plain men, not hackneyed in *ſpiritual* cruelty and *prieſtly* adminiſtration of juſtice, would form mild and benevolent ideas of human nature: they would adopt the principle, which is founded upon the law of *God* and *man*, that every perſon is deemed innocent, till the crime alleged is proved: when therefore a culprit is arraigned and plead *not guilty*, a jury would call upon his adverſary to come forth and bring his proofs; if he abſconds and no evidence is given, they would find without heſitation a verdict of *not guilty*. A *general charge*, Sir was made againſt me: I thought it ſufficiently refuted by a *general negation*, without a diſcovery of my evidence; I referred to my paper, as a declaration to the publick, I was ready to meet my adverſary, when he ſhould have generoſity enough to face me in open day—It is a ſtale ſtratagem among *ſycophants*, when nothing elſe can protect *particular meaſures* from contempt, to viliſy thoſe in oppoſition and to charge them with diſhonourable motives. If you were not the inventor of the ſcandal, you have not been aſhamed to inſinuate your concurrence at leaſt without adducing any proof or reaſon. But, Sir, as I do not wiſh even to lie under your ſuſpicions, that my oppoſition to ſome late meaſures of government proceeded from a *diſappointment* at court, I will publiſh the paper I referred to.

To WILLIAM PACA, *Eſq;*

"Governor Eden preſents his compliments to "Mr. Paca and purſuant to the requeſt contained "in his letter of the 23d inſtant is very willing to, "and thus does, declare, that Mr. Paca never did "ſolicit from him, perſonally or repreſentatively, "any office or place of profit for himſelf or any "other perſon.

"Annapolis, January 25, 1773."

My dear, dear Mr. Boucher what do you think of it? Is there any *flaw* in the *declaration?* Go and conſult your books upon the propriety of a demurrer to it. But Mr. Boucher did you not know of the above paper and even the *contents* of it? Did you not know, that I obtained it from the Governor *with liberty indeed to ſhew it to any man, but under an injunction not to print it?* Why then call upon me, when you knew I was bound in honour not to publiſh it *in the Gazette?* Were you in hopes to create ſuſpicions and wound my character without a poſſibility of defence? And did you think that the Governor would have held *me* to my honour and left *you* at large to laviſh your fire upon a man *fettered and bound?* Boucher! Boucher what art thou? Shame! —Shame!—But you wronged his Excellency when you flattered yourſelf with ſuch a *noble* triumph over me: as ſoon as I was apprized of your attempt I waited upon him: without heſitation he releaſed me from the injunction; for which, gratitude bids me publickly to thank him.

But you think it vaſtly unkind and ungenerous in me to leave my friend Mr. Chaſe under a ſtrong and implied ſuſpicion of being indefenſible. You ſpoke the truth when you called him my *friend*: I conſider him *as ſuch*. Your pitiful ſneers cannot ſhake my eſteem for him. But is my *friend* indefenſible? No, Mr. Boucher, he is not: I aver to the world, he is as free from the infamous imputation as I am: I know there was a *paper* prepared for him, as deciſive as my own: I know too—but mum! As you poſſeſs an inquiſitive ſpirit and care not, who you involve in our controverſy, I pray enquire into this myſterious proceeding: if afterwards, you ſhall think yourſelf ſufficiently authoriſed to ſtrain your pipe upon this note, I pledge myſelf to the publick to vindicate my *friend*. Mr. Boucher, my good Sir, let us confine ourſelves to our own affairs: let us not meddle with matters, that reſpect his *Excellency*. Why are you ſo wantonly inclined to bring *him* into the field of controverſy? Does your *intimacy* with him juſtify ſuch a *freedom?* Take my advice, Mr. Boucher, take it, though it comes from an adverſary—it is folly in the extreme for you to verify by an imprudent conduct the old ſaying "Too much "familiarity breeds contempt." I wiſh to be at peace with all mankind: it is no pleaſure to me to live in *animoſity* and *variance:* but I cannot—will not—calmly look on and let my *friend* fall by the hands of *ſlander* and *injuſtice*.

I did indeed charge you with *the itch of ſcribling:* it is a charge too plain to require other proof than your *late* tranſactions: I need not travel to *Virginia* for evidence; your conduct in *Maryland* ſufficiently evinces the truth of my aſſertion: but you reply upon me, I am equally afflicted with this *ſcandalous* propenſity: no Mr. Boucher, you do me great injuſtice. I came into print impelled by a juſt and proper principle—to defend my character, check inſolence and repel wanton attacks—Does this, my good Sir, betray an *itch for ſcribling?* Pray what were the motives, that led you into print? Were they not to dazzle the world with your *ſcribling*, and to riggle yourſelf into importance by traducing the characters of Meſſrs. *Chaſe* and *Paca* and *attempting* to render them *unpopular?* And what has been your ſucceſs? your *ſcribling* has recoiled with vengeance upon you. Have you made one *honeſt man* your *friend* or *convert?* Have you raiſed up one *new enemy* againſt your *adverſaries?* On the contrary are not very many, who knew but little of the ſubject, fully informed, that you are in the wrong: and do not *parſon Boucher*'s beſt friends ſhake their heads at his imprudence and wiſh him well out of the ſcrape, which they acknowledge he ran himſelf into? Nay more, Are not the *bells tolling* adieu to the 40 per poll?

"That Jemmy Twitcher ſhould impeach me! "own ſurpriſes me" well ſpoken by *Captain Macheath:* yet I beg you would not include me as a member of the honourable ſociety. I never deprived my neighbour of his property, *nor betrayed the confidence of a friend*, nor villainouſly impeached him, nor pilfered any man of his reputation or robbed him of his *good name*; frequent as your compariſons are of me to *culprits, criminals*, and *raſcals*, you have proved nothing againſt me, but your own want of good manners, the poverty of your genius and the baſeneſs of your mind; you may have conveyed a correct idea of your own virtues by perſonating *Macheath*; you cer-

tainly have a conſcience and that may perhaps inform you of a ſtriking likeneſs in *yours* and the *captain's* principles; and yet you are a *prieſt!* A *miniſter* of the *goſpel!* called up by the *ſpirit* to teach the *chriſtian religion!*

" Oh! that religion's ſacred name,
" Meant to inſpire the pureſt flame,
" A *proſtitute* ſhould ever be
" To that *arch fiend* HYPOCRISY!

And is the character then of *Captain Macbeath* applicable to a *Maryland parſon?* The *proverb* almoſt implies as much. " What *proverb* my good Sir?" *Maryland parſon*, my dear Sir. I have often heard the expreſſions made uſe of in this and a neighbouring province as a *proverbial* deſcription of a *worthleſs miniſter.*

" A man may eaſily pardon the being *forgotten* by one, who has the infirmity to *forget* himſelf." It may indeed be an *infirmity* in me to *forget myſelf*, but I am inclined to think it would add to your happineſs to *forget yourſelf.* What think you now, if old *Æſop* was alive with his waters of *Lethe?* Would it not be prudent in you to take a *large draught?* When I reflect, Sir, upon the purity of the chriſtian religion—the charity, peace and benevolence it breaths; when I reflect upon the important character of a miniſter of the goſpel—his duty and ſacred function; and when I reflect upon your calumny and defamation: your wanton attacks and impeachment of your neighbours integrity; ſpreading *diſcord* and wounding the *peace* of ſociety; pardon me Sir, if I ſpeak too raſhly, when I ſay, your actions *diſgrace* your profeſſion and *diſhonour* the gown upon your back.

But alas! My writing in vindication of myſelf has expoſed me to contempt. I will not Mr. Boucher, copy your example and affect to exalt *my* abilities by ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of *yours*: I am more ambitious to preſerve the character of an *honeſt man*, than to be admired as a *penman*: if when attacked, I am able to ſtate a plain defence to the publick and reſcue my reputation from *calumny*, I aſk for no other talent in writing: take you, Mr. Boucher, the glory of a *lettered genius*: and yet if I am fallen into contempt, I think we may ſhake hands and ſympathize with each other——Oh Philander! Philander! Oh!——*Oh Jonathan Boucher! Jonathan Boucher! Oh!*——My good Sir, what do you bluſh at?—Oh the Doves! the pretty, pretty Doves! Oh! —*Oh Jonathan Boucher! Jonathan Boucher! Oh!*— My dear Sir, what do you bounce at? *Good lack! Good lack!* Mr. Boucher, never ſpeak contemptuouſly of the abilities of others: only *chambermaids* ſimper like furmenty kettles,

" Whilſt" Boucher, *friſky in his lay*
" Pipes ſofteſt muſick" *all the day.*

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PACA.

Annapolis, March 24, 1773.

Errata in Meſſ. Chaſe and Paca's reply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher.

In the 16th line of the 3d column, inſtead of *unneceſſary* read *neceſſary*.—In the 17th line of the 6th column, inſtead of *deference* read *diffidence*.—In the 58th line of the 7th column, inſtead of *cuſtom, law and common right*, read *common law and common right*.—In the 78th line of the 9th column, inſtead of *Blackſtone* read *Blackſtone*.—The *motto* to the reply ſhould have been marked as a quotation.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of VIRGINIA, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, offer our grateful thanks to your Lordſhip for your Speech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

The alarming and ruinous progreſs of forgery evinces the neceſſity of convening us at this period. On ſo important an occaſion, as one wherein the credit of the colony is ſo much concerned, we judge, with your Lordſhip, that the voice of the people by their repreſentatives, and every branch of the legiſlature, can only apply a cure to this political malady.

From the experience we had of your adminiſtration at our laſt meeting, we found in you a ready diſpoſition to concur in every meaſure, and aſſent to every law, recommended to your conſideration. In our receſs, we have ſeen your vigilance employed in the execution of the laws, by purſuing every ſtep for the detection of the ingenious and therefore more dangerous artifices of the forgers of our paper money. Your Lordſhip's activity in this inſtance commands our warmeſt acknowledgments, as members of a community whoſe fortunes might have been deeply affected by the circulation of a baſe medium, vile in its nature, as deſtructive in its conſequences.

In the maintenance, protection, and advancement of this colony, your Lordſhip may ever rely on our zealous co-operation; and we beg leave to aſſure you, when we conſult its proſperity, we do not loſe ſight of that of the mother country, eſteeming, with your Lordſhip, their intereſts to be inſeparable.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER offering you my moſt ſincere acknowledgment for this freſh mark of your goodneſs, permit me to aſſure you that nothing can give me greater pleaſure than the thoughts of having acted in ſuch a manner as to merit your approbation, which cannot fail of being extremely flattering to me.

The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES to the GOVERNOR.

MY LORD,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned thanks for your kind Speech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

It gives us much concern to find that our paper currency, which we hoped had been effectually guarded, hath been forged in ſo ingenious and maſterly a manner as to render the counterfeits of it the moſt dangerous and alarming. The debaſing of our gold and ſilver coin, alſo, we conſider as the greateſt addition to our calamities; but it affords us much conſolation to be informed by your Excellency, that miſchiefs of ſuch extenſive and deſtructive influence have been ſo happily and ſeaſonably diſcovered, and that the authors of them are likely to be brought to exemplary and condign puniſhment. We beſeech your Excellency to accept our grateful acknowledgments for giving us ſo early an opportunity of deliberating on a ſubject of ſuch infinite importance to the credit of this colony. We will take the matter immediately under our moſt ſerious conſideration, and flatter ourſelves that in the diſcuſſion of this, and every other ſubject which may come before us, we ſhall give your Excellency the moſt convincing proofs of that coolneſs and candor which a proper regard to our own honour will incline us to upon all occaſions.

Senſible as we are, my Lord, of the reciprocal benefits which redound to our mother country and this colony from their intimate connexion with each other, we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, and the duty we owe to our conſtituents, did we not conſider their intereſt as inſeperable. We cannot therefore but receive great ſatisfaction and pleaſure from your Lordſhip's aſſurances of your concurrence with us in enacting ſuch laws as may be thought advantageous and conducive to the happineſs of both countries.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

MR. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I RETURN you my moſt hearty thanks for your very obliging Addreſs. It gives me much pleaſure that you propoſe taking immediately under your moſt ſerious conſideration the ſubject for which you are now aſſembled, and I make no doubt but your wiſdom will ſuggeſt ſuch a plan as will relieve this country from the very unfortunate ſituation in which you now find it.

On Monday laſt it was reſolved in the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes, that in order to relieve the people from their preſent diſtreſs, occaſioned by the circulation of counterfeit paper money, the Treaſurer ought to be empowered to borrow ſpecie to redeem the emiſſions of 1769 and 1771; and, if he cannot effect the ſame in a ſhort time, that thoſe notes now in circulation ought to be called in, and exchanged for others, to be iſſued, the moſt guarded that may be againſt counterfeits, to circulate until a proper paper can be imported for a farther exchange of ſuch as may not then be otherwiſe redeemed.

The Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes, upon the memorial of Robert Bolling, Eſq; of Buckingham, have directed the Treaſurer to pay to that gentleman fifty pounds ſterling yearly, for the term of five years, in order to enable him to proſecute his ſcheme of cultivating grapes, for the making of wine; which he is convinced, from experiments, may be propagated in the upper parts of the country with ſingular advantage to thoſe poſſeſſed of ſuch mountainous lands as are ſcarcely fit for any other purpoſe. He has engaged a foreigner, thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs, in all its branches, to inſtruct him therein; which we heartily wiſh ſucceſs to, as it appears to be an object of the greateſt probable utility to this colony.

THE new Ship *Baltimore*, Burthen Three Hundred Hogſheads, *Thomas Ireland*, Maſter, now ready in *Leonard* Creek, takes Tobacco conſigned to *Weſt* and *Hobſon*, at Seven Pounds *per* Ton. Inſurance is ordered as uſual. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for Capt. *Ireland*, are deſired to have their Tobacco ready without loſs of Time, ſo that the Ship may be quickly diſpatched.

STEPHEN WEST.

Upper-Marlborough, March 8, 1773.

FOR the Eaſe of the People in the different Parts of *Prince George's* County. The Subſcriber will attend at the following Places, in order to receive the publick Part of the Leſies, *viz.*

At *Nottingham*, the 31ſt *March* and 1ſt *April*,
At *Piſcataway*, the 2d and 3d do.
At *Broad Creek*, 5th do.
At *Bladenſburg*, 6th and 7th do.
At *Queen-Anne*, 8th do.
And at *Upper-Marlborough*, 9th and 10th do.

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Conſtant Attendance will alſo be given at his Office in *Marlborough* during *March* Court for the ſame Purpoſe.

Anne-Arundel, County, *Maryland, Feb* 24, 1773.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber on the Premiſes, on Monday the 5th of April *next, if fair, if not on the firſt fair Day after,*

UPWARDS of 350 Acres of Land, being Part of that noted Tract of Land called *Yeates's Contrivance*, ſituate about 12 or 13 Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, about the ſame diſtance from *Baltimore*, 1 from *Hood's* Griſt and Saw Mill, and 3 Miles from the famous Mills of *Elliott's*, where there is an excellent Bridge over the *Main Falls*, and the *Baltimore* Prices given for Wheat, and there is a Store kept: The Land is good and great Part of it lays ſufficiently level for a Farm, with great plenty of good Timber and other Wood, and a conſiderable Quantity of good Meadow Land. The Improvements are an old Dwelling-Houſe, a good Negro Quarter, Corn-Houſe, and ſeveral other Out-Houſes, beſide a good Tobacco-Houſe, Fifty-Four Feet in length, double Ground tired and covered with Shingles, an Apple Orchard of excellent Fruit, which bears ſufficiently to produce from 500 to 2000 Gallons of Cider per Year, beſides a great Variety of Fruit Trees too tedious to mention, and there are now growing about 15 Buſhels of Winter Grain. The Plantation is in very good Order for making a Crop of Corn with Land to fallow for a fall Crop. The Title is indiſputable, and the Land free from any Incumbrance, and only ſubject to a Quit-rent of Six Shillings Sterling per Year, being contained within certain Bounds well eſtabliſhed. If it ſhould not ſuit the Purchaſer to pay down the whole Purchaſe, Time will be given for a conſiderable Part, by giving Bond on Intereſt with Security if required: There is a Quantity of Corn in the Loft which is intended to be kept for the Purchaſer of the Land, which he may have at a reaſonable Price.

AZEL WARFIELD.

Prince George's County, *March* 22, 1773.

To be ſold on Thurſday the Twenty-Second Day of April *next, to the higheſt Bidder, for Sterling Money,*

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Acres of very valuable and well timbered Land, including my Dwelling Plantation, on which are very good Buildings. There are Three Tenants on the Land, who pay yearly Three Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco. The Soil is well adapted for Grain and Tobacco, and a conſiderable Quantity of fine Meadow Ground, One Third of the Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, One Third in Twelve Months, and the other Third in Two Years, on good Security with Intereſt. The Purchaſer may have the Uſe of the Buildings immediately, and the Land, except what I ſhall make uſe of for the enſuing Crop, and the Whole delivered up by the firſt Day of *December* next. This Land lies about Two or Three Miles from *Alexandria*.

JOHN ADDISON.

March 10, 1773.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, on Saturday the Firſt Day of May *next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the Subſcriber, within Four Miles of the* Patuxent *Iron-Works, and Nine Miles above* Bladenſburg, *in* Prince-George's *County,*

PART of a Tract of Land called *Winterſell's Range*, containing about 270 Acres, on which is a new Brick Dwelling-Houſe covered with Cypreſs Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet, containing Four Rooms on each Floor, Four of which are Fire Rooms; a good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar below the Houſe; the Whole finiſhed in a Workman like Manner; Two Tobacco Houſes, One of which 48 by 24 Feet, the other 40 by 24, both in good Repair; a Meat-Houſe, a Negro Quarter, a Stable, and other Out-Houſes, an Apple Orchard, containing about 200 bearing Trees, beſides a Peach Orchards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25 Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres ditched and grubbed. The Land is very level land fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion the Firſt of *December* next, and liberty to put in a Crop of ſmall Grain in the Fall. The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day before the Land is put up, and an indiſputable Title will be made to the Purchaſer, by

W4 JOSEPH JONES.

Nanjemoy, March 3, 1773.

To be ſold by Way of publick Sale on the 9th Day of April *next, on the Premiſes,*

A PARCEL of Land, called *Burditt's Reſt*, containing upwards of 300 Acres, and lying in *Charles* County, on or near the Head of the Weſtern Branch of *Nanjemoy* Creek; within Six or Seven Miles of the Church, and Four of the Warehouſe, and about Four Miles from the famous and notable Ship Harbour of *Nanjemoy*; on this Land is a conſiderable Quantity of cleared Ground, and more to clear, with a good deal of Fencing and ſeveral Houſes, *viz.* a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Tobacco-Houſe, and Milk-Houſe. A good Title will be ſold, and Time given for Part of the Payment, by

BURDITT HAMILTON.

N. B. I have yet ſome Lots at *Nanjemoy* to be let upon Leaſe.

Annapolis, March 25, 1773.

MR. L'ARGEAU

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he will open his Dancing-School on Friday next, being the 26th Inſtant, at the

ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

He takes this Opportunity of aſſuring his Friends and Patrons, that he will ſpare no Pains or Attention to render his School worthy of their Countenance and Approbation, which he does not wiſh to poſſeſs any longer than his Conduct ſhall merit.

RANGER,

WILL cover at *Schoofield* this Seaſon, for Two Piſtoles a Mare, and Two Shillings and Six-pence the Groom; the Money to be paid at covering. The Horſe will be ſent at the Deſire of any Gentleman, &c. to his Plantation (if within Twenty Miles) to ſtand for a Week, who has Three or more Mares to be covered.

RANGER is high bred, and a Horſe of Bone and Size, his Offſprings are promiſing.

N B. Paſture and proper Care will be taken of the Mares

PEACOCK, the Property of *Richard Sprigg*, ſtands at *Weſt-River* this Seaſon, and covers Mares at Twenty-five Shillings each if not taken into Paſture, and if paſtured Forty Shillings. Caſh to be ſent with the Mares or they will not be received, by

EPHRAIM DUVALL.

March 16, 1773.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Cuſtomers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the Houſe where Mr. *William Hutchings* lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of *Annapolis*, that he hath provided himſelf with every Neceſſary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Thoſe Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their kind Cuſtom may depend on the beſt Treatment, as it ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour to pleaſe. I ſhould at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Buſineſs for my Cuſtomers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the beſt Manner I can.

I am the Publick's moſt obliged humble Servant,

2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overſeer at my Farm, within a Mile of Town, that underſtands the Management of Horſes, if Gentlemen chooſe to ſend their Horſes to paſture they ſhall be taken Care of agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large Paſture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them provided for in the beſt Manner; all Care ſhall be taken that they do not get away. If they ſhould I will not ſee them forth coming. H. G.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On Tueſday the Eighteenth of May *next, will be run for over the Center Courſe,*

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone 7 Pounds; Five Years old, 8 Stone 9 Pounds; Six Years old, 9 Stone 3 Pounds, aged, 9 Stone 10 Pounds. The beſt of Three Four Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

On Wedneſday the Nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horſe on Tueſday excepted) carrying Weight for Age, Inches and Blood: Fourteen Hands high, aged, 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and higher and lower Weight in proportion. All Horſes, &c. not more than Three-quarters Blood, to be allowed 5 Pounds, and not more than Seven-eighths 4 Pounds. The beſt of Three Three Mile Heats.

On Thurſday the Twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for Four and Five Years old only; (the winning Horſe on Tueſday excepted) Four Years old to carry 8 Stone, Five Years old, 9 Stone. The beſt of Three Two Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

All Horſes, &c. that run for any of the above Purſes, to be ſhewn and entered at Mr. *Jacob Hiltzheimer's*, in Seventh-ſtreet, on Saturday the Fifteenth of *May* next; to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purſe, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purſe, or double at the Poſt. Proper Certificates of the Age, Blood, &c. to be produced at the Time of Entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all diſputes Determined by the Jockey Club. 2w

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March 12, 1773.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Samuel Burgeſs*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

w4 JANE BURGESS, Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be prefered to the Aſſembly next Seſſion, for the Removal of the Inſpections at *Chaptico* and *Piles*, to *Barbar's Landing*, on *Wicomico*, in caſe an Inſpection Law ſhould again take Place. 2w

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March 18, 1773.

THE Creditors of Mr. *Robert Horner*, late of *Charles*, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mrs. *Halkerſton*, in *Port-Tobacco* on Wedneſday, in *Charles* County, *Auguſt* Court Week next, with their Claims againſt the ſaid *Horner*, in order that a Diſtribution of the Money ariſing on the Sale of his Effects deeded to us for their uſe may be made.

RICHARD BROWN,
w6 THOMAS BOND, } Truſtees.

St. Mary's County, *February* 25, 1773.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber did on the 6th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1772, paſs my Bond with a certain *Archibald Campbell*, unto one *James Walker*, of *St. Mary's* County, for the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, payable the Sixth Day of *February* next enſuing the Date thereof, for and in conſideration that he the ſaid *James Walker*, ſhould confer and make over unto me and my Heirs by proper Conveyances, aſirm and aſſured Title, in *Fee Simple*, to Part of a Tract of Land, called *Guilmoth-hills*, in conſequence of which Agreement the ſaid *Walker*, did execute a Deed of Conveyance to me, bearing Date *Auguſt* 14, 1772, ſince which it appearing that the ſaid Land is entailed, we have to prevent Diſputes, entered under our Hands and Seals into covenant, by which I have bound myſelf to re-convey the Land back again to the ſaid *Walker*, and he has on his Side acknowledged and agreed, that the Bond aforementioned from the Date of the ſaid Covenant is void and of no effect. This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatever, not to take any Aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it.

PHILIP GREENWELL.

March 18, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN Hundred Buſhels of CORN, by

3w THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

Elk-Ridge, March 6, 1773.

ALL Perſons who have any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Joſhua Jones*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them properly atteſted, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances without further Notice, to

2w EDWARD GAITHER, junr. Adminiſtrator.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Captain William Richardſon, *for the Benefit of his Creditors, To be ſold on Wedneſday the 4th of* Auguſt *next, by publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Chilton, *in* Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colrain*, ſaid to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the pooreſt Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-Houſe, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe on a Spring, Hen-Houſe, Corn-Houſe, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marſh, the Reſt white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locuſt, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently ſituated in *Baltimore* County, upon *Buſh* River, 4 Miles from *Buſh-Town* and *Joppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fiſhery, particularly of Herrings in the Seaſon, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of Iron Oar, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaſer, and if any inclinable to purchaſe privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *James Chriſtie*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*; and Capt. *William Richardſon* will attend on the Premiſes to ſhow the Land.

December 16, 1772.

THE Lower Ferry on *Patapſco* River, which I have had an Allowance from *Anne-Arundel* County this Twenty-five Years paſt for keeping the ſame, is now kept by *James Kelſo*; and as the Publick may think I have declined keeping Boats, I take this Method to inform them, that I ſtill have Two good Boats going as uſual, and hope that all my old Friends and Acquaintance in the Out Counties will favour me with their Cuſtom.

w3 FLORA DORSEY.

Febrnary 10, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *William Willett*, Pewterer, late of *Prince-George's* County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and all thoſe who have any juſt Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved that they may be ſettled and paid, by

MARY WILLETT, Executrix.

N. B. The Pewterers Buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the Subſcriber's Houſe in the ſame Manner, and at the ſame Rates as were in my deceaſed Huſband's Life. w3 M. W.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Ghiſelin's, *in* West-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wotk done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

N. B. William Allen, a Clockmaker from *Birmingham*, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of muſical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the beſt Manner He alſo repairs Gentlemens Fire-arms and moſt Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reaſonable Rates. Any Perſon in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, mail on directing a Line, be waited on as ſoon as poſſible.

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, ſituated in *Baltimore* County, originally the Property of Mr. *Edward Fell*, ſome Years ago of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, deceaſed, and all patented to him. The reſpective Parcels are ſituated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, viz.

Lancaſter, laying on *Britain's-Foreſt*, near Mr. *Thomas Cockey Deye's*, containing 300 Acres; *Fell's Swathmore*, on the Eaſt Side of the little Falls of *Gunpowder* River, 175; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of *Patapſco* Falls, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run* 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of *Little Pipe* Creek, 459. Alſo a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the Eaſt Side of *Jone's Falls* in *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Brick Houſe. Propoſals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and anſwered, and a good or indiſputable Title made to any Purchaſer of them, by

tf HENRY THOMPSON

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Perſon that can come well recommended for his Care, Induſtry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Buſineſs, will be put in Poſſeſſion of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Buſineſs, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Aſſiſtant to the Maſter Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining the ſaid Yard early the enſuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawduſt ariſing from ſome particular Sorts of Wood, which I am perſuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Buſineſs. For Terms apply to

7 H. RIDGELY.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simſon's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHARL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Alexandria, February 19, 1773.

BAY BOLTON,

Imported laſt October, *Six Years old this Spring*,

WILL ſtand at *Fotherold*, my Plantation, about Three Miles from *Alexandria*, and cover this Seaſon at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Seaſon, and Ten Shillings to the Groom; and Paſturage Mares may have good Paſturage, but I will not be anſwerable in caſe of Loſs, though the ſame Care ſhall be taken of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horſe *Sterling*, out of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near Sixteen Hands, a dark bay, ſtout, and well formed.

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